

CHORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Medical Officer of Health's
REPORT,
1920.



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CHORLEY,
APRIL, 1920.

TO THE CHORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

By the direction of the Ministry of Health, the Medical Officers of Health throughout the Country are required in their Annual Reports to the various Councils to give a survey of the general condition of the health of the population in their respective areas, and of the various health services for which the Council are responsible to the population under the Public Healths Acts, the Maternity and Child Welfare Acts, etc. The Ministry have further sent a memorandum containing the lines upon which the Medical Officers of Health are requested to draw up their Reports, and, in consequence, I am following their instructions in this Report.

Your Council are already in possession of much of the information given, and many of the details may seem to you unnecessary, but they are required by the Ministry in order that they may obtain full particulars of the health of the population of the country, of the general sanitary condition, and of the manner in which the Councils and their officials are carrying out the manifold duties imposed upon them by the Ministry of Health, in whom are now unified all the central functions in regard to the health of the people.

A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

1.—The population of the Chorley Rural District was, at the Census (1911), 21,494.

The Registrar General's Estimate for 1919 is: Total, 22,625; Civil, 21,719.

2.—The Chorley Rural District contains 39.983 acres. The Western townships are flat, but the ground rises in successive hills towards the Eastern boundary. The Western boundary is from ten to eleven miles from the sea. Climate temperate. Rain-fall above the average for the Country at large. Sub-soil varies in the different townships.

3.—The occupations of the people vary considerably—in most of the townships the chief work is agriculture, but in the following townships other industries in addition to farming are carried on.

Anderton.—Cotton Weaving.

Brindle.—Cotton Weaving and Spinning.

Coppull.—Collieries ; Cotton Spinning and Print Works.

Clayton-le-Woods.—Cotton Weaving.

Cuerden.—Cotton Spinning and Weaving.

Duxbury.—Collieries.

Ecclestone.—Cotton Weaving.

Heapey.—Bleach Works.

Heath Charnock.—Cotton Weaving and Dyeing.

Hoghton.—Cotton Weaving.

Euxton.—Cotton Weaving.

Mawdesley.—Basket Making.

Ulmes Walton.—Cotton Weaving.

Wheelton.—Cotton Weaving and Spinning, and Print Works.

Whittle-le-Woods.—Cotton Weaving and Print Works.

The farms are generally of very small acreage and chiefly worked by the occupier, and one or more of his family, whilst the other members are engaged at the mills or other works in the neighbourhood.

The larger proportion of the land is laid in grass for grazing and hay, and the production of milk and raising stock. A considerable portion of the milk is sent to the neighbouring large towns. Very little corn is grown, but in the Western part of the district a considerable amount of potato cultivation is carried on.

BIRTH-RATE.—The number of births registered in the Chorley Rural District during 1919 was three hundred and thirty-eight (338). Taking into account that some births occurred outside of your area to residents, and the converse, the total number of births to residents in your district was three hundred and forty-one (341) of which one hundred and eighty-four (184) were males, and one hundred and fifty-seven (157) were females.

The Registrar General's estimate of the TOTAL population of the Chorley Rural District for 1919 is 22,625, from which I calculate the birth-rate of 15.07 per thousand per annum. This rate is, I regret to say, the lowest on record, and is 1.3 per thousand lower than that recorded in 1918, and 6.2 than the average of the preceding ten years (1909–1918).

In order to show you the progressive decrease in the number of births during the last twenty years, whilst the population has been slowly increasing, I give below the average number of births occurring in each period of five years, between 1899 and 1918 :—

Period.				Average No. of births	
1st period	1899 to 1903 inclusive	...	...	552	
2nd	1904 to 1908	„	...	523	
3rd	1909 to 1913	„	...	511	
4th	1914 to 1918	„	...	424	
	1919	...	...	341	actual number.

It must be remembered that the population of the Chorley Rural District, twenty years ago, was three thousand less than the estimate given by the Registrar General for the population in 1919.

At the lowest computation, forty per cent. more births were registered twenty years ago than is now the case.

Twelve of the births were illegitimate, that is to say 3.5 per cent. of the whole number of births—the average percentage of these births for the last ten years being 2.5.

The birth-rate throughout England and Wales in 1919 was 18.5, being 3.43 higher than that obtaining in your area.

DEATH-RATE.—Two hundred and seventy (270) deaths were registered in the Chorley Rural District during the year. The nett number of deaths of residents in your area was two hundred and sixty-five (265), as thirty-four (34) deaths of non-residents occurred in the Isolation Hospital, Sanatorium, etc., and were registered by the local Registrars, whilst twenty-nine (29) deaths of residents were registered outside the district.

One hundred and thirty-nine (139) of these were of males, and one hundred and twenty-six (126) of females.

Upon the CIVIL population (Registrar General's estimate), I calculate the death-rate of residents at 12.2 per thousand per annum. This rate compares very favourably with that recorded in 1918, viz., 17.8—being 5.6 per thousand below that very high rate, caused by the two Influenza epidemics during the year; the rate for 1919 is also 1.6 per thousand lower than the average of the previous decade (1909–1918).

Indeed, with the exception of the unusually low death-rate of 1910, viz., 11.7, the rate of 1919 is the lowest I have had to record.

The death-rate throughout England and Wales in 1919 was 13.8 per thousand or 1.6 per thousand higher than that obtaining in your district.

Seven (7) deaths were registered as Uncertified, that is without a Medical or Coroner's certificate.

In Table I. the deaths of residents are arranged under the headings of "cause," "age" and "sub-district." This Table differs somewhat from the Registrar General's statistics, as I have included in the "ill-defined diseases," all those deaths which were ascribed to old age—whereas these are entered amongst the other "defined diseases" by the Registrar General.

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.—Only five (5) deaths occurred from the principal Zymotic diseases, viz., three (3) from Infantile Diarrhœa, and one (1) each from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. The Zymotic death-rate is estimated at 0.23 per thousand as compared with 1.07 in 1918, and the average for the previous ten years (1909–1918) of 1.04.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The proportion between the number of deaths of infants to the number of births registered in 1919, was 102 per 1,000.

The highest infantile mortality occurred in Brindle sub-district, viz., 177 per thousand, in Croston sub-district it was 109 per thousand, in Chorley sub-district (including Coppull) 106, in Leyland sub-district 68, and in Rivington 59 per thousand.

I am glad to say that the infantile mortality in Coppull in 1919 was only very slightly higher than the average for the whole of the Chorley Rural District, viz., 109, as compared with the average of 102.

In dealing with the infantile mortality of small sub-divisions of a Local Authority, it must be borne in mind that no hasty opinion should be arrived at when in one year an unusually high or low infantile mortality is recorded.

Compared with the infantile mortality of 1918, the rate is 4 per thousand less in 1919; and compared with the average

mortality of the preceding ten years (1909-1918) it is 9 per thousand less.

The infantile mortality throughout England and Wales in 1919 was only 89 per thousand, that is to say 13 per thousand less than the rate obtaining in your district.

In Table II. I give the causes of death and the ages (in weeks and months) of all the infants who died under one year of age.

The mortality of children under five years of age has been very unusually slight in 1919. Including infants under one year, there have been only forty-five (45) deaths under five years of age. In 1918 there were recorded seventy two (72) deaths under five, and the average for the previous decade, 1909-1918 was eighty (80).

POOR LAW RELIEF.—The amount of money spent by the Board of Guardians at the time of the last return (September, 1918 to September, 1919) in out-door relief, was £666 17s. 5d. The number of recipients of such relief was one hundred and eleven (111), viz., men, twenty-one (21); women, thirty-one (31); and children, fifty-nine (59).

The average number of inmates of the Poor Law Institution in Chorley, but usually resident in the Chorley Rural District, was twenty-five (25).

There has been very little medical relief only during the year. Considerable advantage has been taken by the people of the Chorley Rural District of securing treatment as in-patients at the Hospitals situated in Chorley, Preston, Wigan, etc.

B.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

I.—WATER.—The water supply for the Chorley Rural District, with few exceptions, is good.

At present, fourteen townships are provided with Thirlmere water from the Manchester Corporation Water Works, and the largest township in the district—Coppull—will also be supplied from the same source within a few weeks.

There has been a great shortage of water in Coppull for some years. It is supplied through Standish, from the Liverpool Corporation Water Works, and the agreement with the Standish Urban Council expired a few years ago, but, owing to the inability of the Chorley Rural District Council to obtain the necessary loan and undertake the work during the duration of the war, the Standish Council kindly consented to continue the supply as far as they were able. The pipe-laying, etc., are now practically completed, and an abundant supply will be very soon made to this township. When this is done, fifteen townships will have a constant and sufficient supply of good water.

The Rural District Council, along with several other Boroughs, Urban and Rural District Councils, opposed the Manchester Water Bill, and I am glad to say that through the very able services of your Clerk, the district has not only retained all its former rights, but has also secured additional valuable concessions in the new Act.

The other six townships are supplied by wells, and from time to time, analyses have been made by the County Analyst, respecting the purity of the water. Generally, the results have been satisfactory, but when otherwise, notices have been served upon the owners of the properties to provide an improved supply. Several analyses were made in 1919, but no necessity for statutory orders occurred.

In Hoghton and part of Brindle, a supply of good water has been provided by Sir James de Hoghton. In Anglezarke and Rivington, there is a good supply from moorland country. Mawdesley is the township most needing a public supply of water. Several years ago, when the Western Water Scheme (Thirlmere) was under discussion, your Council made every endeavour to elicit the co-operation of the inhabitants of Mawdesley in this Scheme, but the opposition was so strong that, unfortunately, the township was not included.

2.—RIVERS AND STREAMS.—The inspection and consequent action in regard to pollution of rivers and streams in the Chorley Rural District is undertaken by the Ribble Watershed Joint Committee.

3.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—In eight townships there are main sewers laid throughout the most populous parts of the townships, and the sewage is conveyed to and treated at Outfall Works.

The sewage from Anderton and Heath Charnock is treated at the Sewage Works at Adlington, by agreement with the Council of that Urban District.

There are eight (8) Sewage Disposal Works in your district, viz., one for the joint townships of Clayton and Whittle, three (3) for the township of Coppull, and one (1) each for Eccleston, Euxton, Wheelton and that part of the township of Heath Charnock the sewage from which cannot be conveyed to the Adlington Sewage Works.

The sewage arriving at these works is treated by precipitation and land irrigation, but at the Coppull, Whittle, and Wheelton Sewage Disposal Works, there are series of filters also for treating the sewage that has passed through the precipitating tanks.

The Sewage Disposal Works at Coppull are becoming too small for the township, and, in the near future, the question of extension will have to be considered by you.

Generally, a very fair effluent is discharged into the streams.

4.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—The general type of closet accommodation throughout the district is that of outside privies and privy middens.

In a few townships where there are both a sufficient public water supply and a system of main drainage, the more recently built houses are, in a considerable number of cases, provided with water closets, though no bye-laws have been made to insure this provision. Indeed, in some instances, it would not be possible to make the conversion from privies to water closets without very extensive enlargement of the Sewage Disposal Works, notably at Coppull.

Pail closets have, from time to time, been substituted for privies and privy middens, that is to say, in localities where there is a Public Scavenger.

The number of the different styles of closets is approximately as follows :—

Privies and Privy Middens ...	3500
Pail Closets	330
Fresh Water Closets	450
Waste Water Closets	35

5.—SCAVENGING.—This work has been carried on in the following townships by farmers and others in contract with the Council :—

Anderton.
Clayton.
Coppull.
Euxton.

Heath Charnock.
Wheelton.
Whittle-le-Woods.

In the lowlying townships of Bretherton and Mawdesley there are a great many cesspools. Contracts have been made by the Council for the regular emptying of these cesspools.

In the other townships, the onus of emptying the middens is laid upon the occupiers of the various premises.

Neither of these methods of scavenging has been altogether satisfactory, more especially during the war and since.

There has been very considerable difficulty in obtaining Contractors for the work, and then only at a great cost to the rate-payers. Also the Contractors have experienced much difficulty in securing sufficient labour to keep level with their work, especially during hay-time and harvest.

As regards the townships where there is no contract, there is in many cases, great difficulty in obtaining any place near for depositing the contents of the middens, and the work has not been efficiently carried out.

The Parish Council of Coppull sent an official complaint to your Council in June, about the scavenging of that township, and also reported the matter to the County Medical Officer. An arrangement was made between the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the County and your Sanitary Inspector to make a thorough investigation of the condition of the scavenging then existing in the township, and a report with certain recommendations was sent to your Council by the County Medical Officer.

Your Officers have frequently received complaints from house-holders or themselves observed the nuisances of over-filled middens, etc.

I am of opinion that it is time for the Council to take this matter into their serious and continued consideration, and that some form of public scavenging should be instituted throughout

the whole area of your district, or at any rate in all the townships where agriculture is not practically the sole industry.

Movable ashbins have been supplied to most of the houses in which there are water closets. The number already provided is approximately five hundred.

C.—MILK SUPPLY.

(A).—The milk supply of the population in your district is obtained from the farmers living in the same or adjacent townships.

In normal times there is an abundant supply of milk, and as far as can be ascertained, the milk is generally of good quality. (See paragraph c.). At times during the war, and subsequently, there have been periods of shortage and priority certificates have been issued in some instances in the case of nursing mothers and young children.

There are no public arrangements for the supply of milk throughout the whole of your district, or in any part thereof.

The number of persons registered under the Dairies and Cowsheds Orders was, at last survey, one hundred and twenty-nine (129).

A considerable portion of the milk produced at some of the larger farms is conveyed to one or other of the surrounding towns.

It is impossible for the Sanitary Inspector to make a systematic and periodic inspection of the Cowsheds in your district, as his time is so fully occupied in sanitary inspection, supervision of the Sewage Works, and clerical and other work.

In the last few years a great improvement has been made in the condition of several of the farm buildings which previously had been very deficient in lighting, ventilation, air space, etc.

Regulations have been made by your Council under the Dairies and Cowsheds Order (1899).

I hope that the Tuberculosis (Animals) Regulations will as soon as possible be put in force again. It is quite probable that

milk may now be procured from tuberculous cows, and sold to the public, as there is no inducement for the farmer to have an ailing cow slaughtered since the Regulations were revoked during the war.

(B).—The difficulties in food inspection and detection of food unsound and unfit for human consumption in a large rural area are very great. From time to time meat and other unsound foods have been seized and condemned, and especially before the war, your Inspector spent a great deal of time and energy in following up information given, and other clues, so as to seize meat unfit for food, and have it condemned.

There is no public abattoir, and only in five townships have Slaughter-house Bye-laws been made.

The Slaughter-houses in Coppull, Heapey, and Wheelton are in a fair condition, and in Whittle and Clayton there is no Slaughter-house at present.

In the majority of cases, animals slaughtered in your district are killed at the farms, and only in a very few cases do the owners give information to your Inspector and request us to examine the carcasses. I fear that in many cases the meat is taken to neighbouring towns and there disposed of. During the time of Meat Control, the meat was distributed from Chorley Borough Centre.

There are not many public Bake-houses in the district, at present there are only nine (9). Some of the townships obtain their supply of bread from bakers carrying on their business in surrounding towns, whilst there is a considerable amount of baking in the people's homes.

The Bake-houses are in a very fair condition, and there are no underground Bake-houses in the district.

(C).—FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—During 1919 the County Police have carried out their usual custom and purchased samples of food from the shopkeepers, milk purveyors, etc. in fourteen townships in your district.

Eighty-eight (88) samples were purchased, of which fifty-six (56) were of milk. After examination by the County Analyst, proceedings were instituted by the County Authority against one Purveyor of Milk, and a fine of £5 and costs was inflicted upon him for selling milk adulterated with 14 per cent. of added water.

This was the only prosecution during the year.

The other articles of food purchased and examined were Lard, five (5) samples ; Margarine and Tinned Milk, four (4) samples each ; Cocoa and Ground Ginger, two (2) samples each ; and one (1) sample of fifteen (15) other articles.

No samples of food have been taken by your Inspector during the year. More work might advantageously be carried out in this direction if the Sanitary Inspector was not so fully occupied with his present duties.

D.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of infectious diseases, including tuberculous diseases, notified to me during 1919, was one hundred and forty-six (146).

In Table III. I give the numbers of cases of each infectious disease occurring in each township.

There was no epidemic of any of the notifiable infectious diseases during the year.

The number of cases of the principal infectious diseases notified to me in 1919, whilst, except as regards Measles and Enteric Fever, greater than in 1918, was much less than the average of the last twenty years, as you will see from the following Table.

	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Erysipelas.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.
1919.....	11	44	6	14	1
1918.....	224	25	3	4	6
Average (1909-1918)	...	76	9	18	9
Average (1899-1908)	...	69	26	31	19
Average (1916-1918)	457	...	...	...	...

Measles was directed to be notified only at the beginning of 1916, and since January 1st, 1920, the compulsory notification has been withdrawn by the Ministry of Health.

SCARLET FEVER was reported in forty-four (44) instances during 1919. Except in June and July, one or more cases were notified each month, the greatest number in any month—twelve (12), occurring in November. Thirty-six (36), or 82 per cent.

of the sufferers were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the other eight (8) being isolated as far as possible at their own homes. One (1) death resulted from this disease, giving a case mortality of 2 per cent. No cases were reported from Brindle and Rivington sub-districts, whilst from Croston sub-district, more than half of the cases were notified.

DIPHTHERIA.—Fourteen (14) cases were reported during the year, more than half of which occurred in the third Quarter, viz., eight (8). Seven (7) persons were taken to the Isolation Hospital. Only one death resulted from this disease, giving the case mortality of 7 per cent.

The supply of Diphtheritic Antitoxin provided by you has occasionally been applied for by the Medical Practitioners. A small stock is kept by me, and also by your Sanitary Inspector.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Only one instance of this disease occurred during the year, and the person affected recovered.

As you will have seen from the last Table, the incidence of Enteric Fever has been very much less than used to be the case. The decrease in the prevalence of Enteric Fever would have appeared more marked if the records of the twenty years previous to 1899 had been given. I consider that the great improvement in the water supply to most of the townships in your district, the sewerage of several townships, and the public scavenging in parts of your area are the chief causes of this decrease in Enteric Fever.

INFLUENZA.—This disease is not compulsorily notifiable, and I have not, therefore, any accurate information as to the extent of its prevalence, and can only judge by the number of deaths. Three (3) deaths were registered from Influenza in January; four (4) in February, and thirty-one (31) in March. From the respective dates of the deaths, I am of opinion that Influenza became prevalent throughout the greater part of your district in the second week in February, reached its height at the beginning of March, and gradually subsided in that month, the last death having occurred on March 20th.

Croston sub-district yielded sixteen (16) deaths; Chorley, thirteen (13); Brindle, four (4); Leyland, three (3); and Rivington, two (2) deaths. No deaths were registered from Influenza in six (6) townships.

As in the previous epidemic in October, 1918, the disease was most fatal between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five, but there were relatively more deaths between forty-five and sixty-five years in 1919 than in 1918.

More than two-thirds of the fatal cases of Influenza were complicated with Lobar Pneumonia or Broncho-Pneumonia, whilst three cases were also certified with the complication of Meningitis.

In consequence of a very large number of children absent from school on account of Influenza, I recommended your Council to close the following schools :—

Coppull Moor C.E.	Jan. 27 to Feb. 10, and March 12 to March 24.
Coppull Chapel Lane C.E.....	Jan. 28 to Feb. 10.
Coppull St. Oswald's R.C.	Jan. 28 to Feb. 10, and March 15 to March 24.
Charnock Richard C.E.	Jan. 27 to Feb. 10.
Bretherton Endowed	Jan. 27 to Feb. 10.
Eccleston C.E.	Feb. 19 to March 17.
Anderton St. Joseph's R.C.	Feb. 25 to March 17.
Adlington and District Council..	Feb. 25 to March 17.
Heskin Grammar	March 10 to March 24.

INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA AND ACUTE PRIMARY PNEUMONIA.

—These diseases were put upon the list of Compulsorily Notifiable Diseases, early in 1919.

Fifteen (15) cases were reported to me in March, of which three (3) died, and the deaths were registered as due to Influenza.

Two (2) cases were notified in April, but both recovered. Two (2) were reported in May, and both ended fatally, the deaths being registered as due to Pneumonia.

One (1) case was reported in November, and one (1) in December, but no death resulted.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.—Two (2) cases of this disease were notified to me in July—one from Brindle and the other from Wheelton. Both of the children recovered, one with permanent paralysis of leg, and the other with slight foot drop, and the usual report of these cases was sent to the Ministry of Health.

As far as could be found out there was no communication established between the two families.

MEASLES.—The district has been singularly free from Measles during 1919. Only eleven (11) cases have been notified to me as compared with an average of four hundred and fifty-seven (457) for the three previous years (1916–1918) during which Measles has been compulsorily notifiable. From January 1st, 1920, until further notice, Measles has been removed from the list.

MALARIA AND DYSENTERY.—Eight (8) cases of Malaria, and one (1) of Dysentery were reported to me. The notifications were sent to me by the Preston Pensions Board, and were of demobilized soldiers. I am not aware of any cases of either disease having their origin in the Chorley Rural District.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Under the Tuberculosis Regulations, twenty-five (25) cases of Phthisis Pulmonalis, and twelve (12) cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been notified to me in 1919.

I have again to note that the whole of the cases of Tuberculous Diseases have not been reported to me according to the Regulations. Every Medical Practitioner is required to inform me as soon as he has decided that any person upon whom he is attending is suffering from any form of Tuberculosis. The Medical Officer of Health of every local Authority must send every week, full particulars of age, occupation, address, and situation of the disease to the Ministry of Health, and to the County Medical Officer.

In addition to the cases reported to me by the Medical Practitioners, three (3) cases of Phthisis and three (3) of Tuberculous Meningitis died during 1919, of which I have not received any notification apart from the Registrar's Death Returns.

The death-rate for Phthisis was, in 1919, 0.73 per thousand, as compared with the average in your district for the last ten years, of 0.75 per thousand per annum.

The cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were in the following organs :—

	Cases Notified.	Cases Not Notified.
Glands.....	7	...
Meninges of Brain	2	3
Hip	1	...
Spine	1	...
Fingers	1	...

One of the cases with Tuberculous Glands, and the case of Tuberculous Spine had the disease also in the hand or fingers.

Seven (7) of the persons notified to be suffering from Phthisis in 1919 were admitted to a Sanatorium during the year, and one (1) in January, 1920.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—The work of propaganda for the combatting the prevalence of Venereal Diseases, and the provision of treatment for such diseases is undertaken by the Lancashire County Council. All the Medical Practitioners have been circularized with details of the places and times where and when such treatment can be obtained gratuitously and with complete secrecy.

I shall be very pleased to give any information either by letter or otherwise to any person in your area who is suffering from any of these diseases, and wishes to secure treatment.

It cannot be too strongly urged upon these individuals that *early* treatment of these diseases is most important, and that the present methods of diagnosis and treatment, if adopted sufficiently early, result in complete cure—whereas formerly, this could not be said.

In connection with the County Scheme for combatting Venereal Diseases—a meeting was held in Chorley Town Hall in July, 1919, and was fairly well attended. Very instructive addresses were given by Dr. MacAllister, and the County Organizer, Miss Tipper. It is to be hoped that the latter will be able to arrange to visit some of the more populous townships in your area, and to carry out her useful work in them, but the large area, over which she has to travel, may cause some delay.

The disastrous effects produced by these diseases, not only upon those yielding to their unbridled passions, but also upon innocent wives and children, render it most necessary not to confine public activities to the question of treating the sufferers themselves, but to educate the public of both sexes to the magnitude of the evil.

SMALLPOX.—No case of Smallpox has occurred in your district since 1904. In consequence, I regret to say that there has been a large increase in the number of unvaccinated children. I fear that, if any infection of Smallpox is introduced from outside your area, there will be a heavy penalty to pay for this neglect of Vaccination, despite the generally improved sanitation of your

district and the means of isolation provided by the Joint Hospital Board.

No Vaccinations, either primary or re-Vaccinations, have been performed by me under the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917.

DISINFECTION.—There is no disinfecting apparatus in the Chorley Rural District, except at the Isolation Hospital in Heath Charnock, and that apparatus is only used for the inmates of the Hospital.

In all cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Phthisis Pulmonalis, etc., the premises occupied by the persons suffering from these diseases, either immediately after their removal to the Isolation Hospital or Sanatorium, or at the termination of the disease by recovery or death of those persons isolated at home, are fumigated and sprayed, and instructions as to the washing of the infected clothing, bed linen, etc., in strong disinfecting solutions are given.

The disinfection is carried out by the Council workmen of the various Sewage Disposal and Water Works in the district, and notice is sent by me to them upon the receipt of a card from the Medical Practitioner to the effect that the patient is free from infectivity, upon the receipt of the death certificate, or upon the removal to Hospital.

The question of providing a moveable disinfecting apparatus was considered some years ago by your Council.

Arrangements were made some years ago by you with the Town Council of Chorley for the use of their steam disinfecter, in special cases recommended by me.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—Your arrangement with the Clinical Research Association to examine specimens of materials obtained from suspected cases of Diphtheria, Phthisis, Enteric Fever, etc., has not been so fully taken advantage of in 1919 by the Medical Practitioners in your district as I think desirable.

Only eleven (11) specimens have been sent during the year, with the results as detailed below :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Totals.
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	4	6	10
Enteric Fever .....	...	1	1
Totals	4	7	11

No specimens from suspected cases of Diphtheria have been submitted to Bacteriological examination during the year.

It would be much more satisfactory if Bacteriological examinations were secured in every *suspected* case of Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, etc., as it is to be feared that, in some cases of these diseases, and especially in the less pronounced and shorter lasting instances, the persons attacked may be allowed to mix with other people, whilst they are still carriers of infection. On the other hand, the period of isolation, and the other inconveniences attendant upon suspected cases of Diphtheria, might be curtailed or avoided, if, as the result of Bacteriological examinations, the persons supposed to be suffering from these diseases were found to be free from the likelihood of giving infection to the healthy.

E.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1.—The work of inspection of Midwives, and the other activities required under the Midwives' Acts, are carried out by the County Council. Any infraction of the regulations that come to my knowledge are reported by me to the County Medical Officer of Health.

2.—The Rural District Council have appointed a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and there have been two or three meetings during the year.

Owing to the wide extent of your district, and to the fact that, except Coppull, there is no township in which there is any considerable population, no Welfare Centre has been provided.

I am of opinion that a Centre might be established in Coppull with considerable advantage to the mothers and children, but there are difficulties in the way, such as the securing of voluntary helpers, who are willing and able to attend the meetings, as there are no voluntary societies interested in Child Welfare throughout the district. I am hoping that these difficulties will be overcome, and that your Council will be able to inaugurate a Welfare Centre in Coppull.

Since the beginning of 1920, by the kind permission of the County Council and County Medical Officer of Health, it has been arranged that the Welfare Centre of the County Council, recently established in the Urban District of Adlington, shall be open to the mothers and children from the adjacent townships of Anderton

and Heath Charnock, and that the County Health Visitor shall visit the homes of the mothers living in these townships.

The Health Visitor has carried out her work to my satisfaction during the year, though, owing to her illness for a period, she was unable to pay as many visits as usual. I see her periodically and, at these interviews, she gives me all details relating to the various homes which she has visited, the causes of still-births, and infants' deaths are enquired into, and reports are made to me of any insanitary condition of the premises.

Fifteen (15) out of the twenty-one (21) townships in your district have had the services of the Health Visitors, the area being too large, and the distances being too far for her to traverse to enable the whole of your district to be visited. The greater part of the work has been done in Coppull, as you will see from the following Table.

TOWNSHIPS.	1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit	4th Visit	5th Visit	6th Visit	7th Visit	8th Visit	9th Visit	10th Visit	11th to 24th Visit	No Access	Totals
Anderton ...	10	5	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	6	11	6	52
Coppull ...	105	93	93	86	93	89	95	96	74	67	706	107	1704
Charnock Richard..	15	10	8	7	7	7	5	4	2	...	38	3	106
Clayton-le-Woods ...	2	3	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	13
Duxbury ...	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	14
Eccleston ...	20	13	12	12	7	3	1	1	2	3	33	5	112
Euxton ...	22	23	13	7	5	7	9	2	1	4	20	7	120
Heath Charnock ...	12	7	14	5	4	...	6	7	5	5	4	5	74
Heskin ...	6	4	6	5	3	4	2	1	...	3	7	...	41
Heapey ...	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	11
Mawdesley ...	8	7	5	4	3	3	8	7	4	11	7	3	70
Ulnes Walton ...	9	8	4	3	1	1	1	...	5	11	5	1	49
Whittle-le-Woods ...	19	13	13	8	2	1	4	2	6	7	15	8	98
Wheelton ...	5	1	...	1	2	3	4	7	4	...	...	2	29
Welch Whittle ...	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	14
Totals ...	239	192	174	142	133	124	140	133	110	118	855	147	2507

Nurse Betley is well received at the homes which she visits, and, as she informs me, is often called in by the mothers when her advice is required.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been notified during the year. When such cases occur, there are paid frequent visits to the house by the Nurse, and careful attention is given to the instructions of the Medical Practitioner being carried out.

With the exception of Influenza, there was no epidemic disease amongst children during 1919. Infantile Diarrhœa was not prevalent.

When Measles, etc., become prevalent, the Health Visitor has been directed to visit the houses in which there are young children, and give special advice and instruction to the parents.

Arrangements have been made by your Council to provide milk to expectant or nursing mothers, and to infants and young children in necessitous cases. Scales of income of the family, per head, less rent of house, have been drawn up, and milk has been provided at either half-price or gratuitously, in accordance with these scales.

Applications for Milk are to be made to the Council, and enquiries are then instituted by the Health Visitor, etc.

F.

The staff employed by your Council engaged in Sanitary work, include, in addition to myself, the Sanitary Surveyor, one Sanitary Inspector, and Inspector of Nuisances, and nine men occupied as follows.

Coppull—two men :	Water supply and Sewage Disposal Works
Whittle and Wheelton—three men :	do. do.
Anderton and Heath Charnock—one man :	do. do.
Western Water Scheme—two men :	Water Supply.
Euxton and Ecclestone—one man :	Sewage Disposal Works.

and in addition, one man is paid a small sum for attending to Rawlinson Lane Sewage Disposal Works, Heath Charnock, and occasionally at Coppull an extra man is required.

Your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Froes, has been for several months ably assisted by Mr. Dinsley, demobilized from the army,

and preparing for the work of Sanitary Inspector, and at the time of the Survey ordered by the Ministry of Health, three other men were employed for three weeks to get the particulars required by that order.

The work of the Sanitary Inspector has increased so very much during several years that it will be well for you to consider the question of providing him with an assistant, or, at any rate, to relegate some of his duties to another official so that he may be able to devote more time to the more urgent duty of the work of house and sanitary inspection.

2.—In 1900, the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Heath Charnock was completed and opened for the admission of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever, under the control of the Chorley Joint Hospital Board. The Hospital was erected for the joint user of the Borough of Chorley, the Rural District of Chorley, and the Urban Districts of Adlington and Leyland.

There is no allocation of beds to the several combining districts, but any patients from any of these districts are admitted on the recommendation of the respective Medical Officers of Health. Very generally, it has been found that the Hospital has been sufficiently large to accommodate all cases of any of the diseases, for which it was constructed, which could not be satisfactorily isolated at home.

The Hospital comprises one ward with sixteen (16) beds ; a second with twelve (12) beds, and four others with two (2) beds each. The air space in normal conditions being 2,000 cu. feet per bed.

Sometimes, but not often, in epidemics of Scarlet Fever, more beds have been brought into the wards.

The Hospital is very extensively used by all the constituent Authorities. In 1919, 73 per cent. of the cases notified from these three diseases in your area were admitted into this institution.

The Joint Hospital Board have also retained for their constituent Authorities, the joint user of five beds in the Blackburn Smallpox Hospital at Finnington, situated in Hoghton, in the area of the Chorley Rural District.

The Lancashire County Council, in 1914, erected a Sanatorium for the reception of tuberculous patients, upon a

portion of the land belonging to the Chorley Joint Hospital Board. These buildings afford accommodation for thirty persons suffering from Phthisis, and the beds are practically always occupied. Whilst the same Medical Superintendent and the same Matron supervise both Hospital and Sanatorium, the buildings are separated, and patients are admitted by the County Tuberculosis Officer into the Sanatorium from any district in Lancashire, except County Boroughs.

3.—LOCAL ACTS, ORDERS, ETC.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Sections 16–19, 21, 23, 25, 26(ii.), 28, 32, 33, 47, 48, 49.
Public Health Act, 1875.

Section 25, 44, 45, 157, 160 (i. and iii.), 169.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

Part II. Sections 30 and 33.

Part III. Sections 34–38, 43–46 and 49.

Part IV. Sections 52–60, 62–66 and 68.

In the townships of Clayton, Coppull, Wheelton and Whittle :

Part II. Sections 15–17, 20–29, 31 and 32.

Part III. Sections 39–42, and 51.

In the townships of Anderton, Eccleston and Heath Charnock :

Part II. Sections 20, 22–29, 31 and 32.

Part III. Sections 39–42 and 51.

In the township of Euxton :

Part III. Sections 39–42.

In the township of Heapey :

Part II. Sections 15–17, 20–29, 31 and 32.

Part III. Sections 39–42.

Special Orders have been made in the following :—

Anderton, Clayton, Coppull, Eccleston, Heath Charnock,
Wheelton and Whittle :

Urban powers as regards Sections 112, 113 and 114,
Public Health Act, 1875.

In fourteen townships with water supply :

Section 62, Public Health Act, 1875.

In Rivington and Anglezarke :

Section 149, Public Health Act, 1875.

In Anderton, Clayton, Coppull, Eccleston, Heath Charnock,
Wheelton and Whittle :

Sections 157 and 160 (i.), Public Health Act, 1875.

In nine townships :

Section 47 (iii.), Public Health Act, 1875.

In ten townships :

Order made for Scavenging, to be charged as special expenses.

Bye-laws have been made and approved of by the Local Government Board.

1. Cleansing of Footways, Removal of House Refuse.
Throughout the whole district.
2. Common Lodging Houses :
Throughout the whole district.
3. Prevention of Nuisances, etc. :
Clayton, Coppull, Heapey, Wheelton and Whittle.
4. New Streets and Buildings : Do. do.
5. Slaughter-houses : Do. do.

4.—The Bacteriological examination of specimens is at present carried on by the Clinical Research Association. Every Medical Practitioner living or practising in your district has been furnished with an outfit, enabling him to send without delay, specimens of sputum in cases of Phthisis, swabs from Diphtheritic throats, or blood from persons suffering from Enteric Fever.

The details of the work done during the year have been already given in a former portion of this Report.

The Tuberculosis Officer for the area also does a considerable amount of Bacteriological examination in the case of persons residing in your district.

For the Chemical examination of suspected water supplies, the County Analyst has been employed by you for many years, and, wherever there has been reasonable doubt of the purity of any water, you have secured his services. Several specimens were sent to him during 1919.

When it has been necessary to have the Bacteriological examination of the water also, that has been obtained from Dr. Delépine's laboratory at Manchester.

G.

1.—The total number of houses in your district was at last census (1911), four thousand five hundred and fifty-one (4551), and the number of houses then rated at £16 and under was four thousand two hundred and ten (4210). The average number of persons per house was 4.731. At the Survey of Housing Needs taken in October, there were found to be three thousand five

hundred and forty nine (3549) working-class houses, exclusive of farms, etc. Three new houses were erected, or in course of erection during the year.

2.—The population, as estimated by the Registrar General, for 1919, is : Total, 22,625 ; Civil, 21,719. (See Section A.)

As far as I can ascertain, there have been no notable changes during the year, except the return of demobilized soldiers to a considerable extent, and, I regret to say, a marked decrease in the number of births.

No new works have been established during the last few years, and I do not anticipate any very marked increase, beyond the normal, in the population for some years.

3.—The shortage of houses, as estimated by your Council to be existing at present, is about three hundred, but if all houses are to be raised to a higher standard, this number would require to be very materially increased.

Housing Schemes have been decided upon by your Council in the following townships :—

	Houses.
Charnock Richard	30
Coppull	120
Hoghton	6
Bretherton	6
Eccleston	24
Mawdesley	12
Heskin	8
Clayton and Whittle	40
Anderton and Heath Charnock	12
Duxbury	6
Euxton	20
Total	284

II.—1.—The recent survey revealed the following particulars as regards overcrowding.

Calculated upon two persons for one *bedroom only*, it was found that eight hundred and forty-nine (849), or 23.9 per cent. of the working-class houses were overcrowded. When the living rooms (excluding scullery) were included, one hundred and seventy (170), or 4.8 per cent of such houses were overcrowded.

In these figures, no account has been taken of age, sex, or cubic capacity of rooms. In the ordinary method of treating with overcrowding, such account would be taken.

The following Table gives the percentages of the working-class houses which are overcrowded, according to the two standards.

	A. All rooms except Scullery, etc.	B. Bedrooms only.
Anderton	2.1	21.6
Anglezarke	Nil.	Nil.
Bretherton	6.1	23.6
Brindle	6.3	19.6
Charnock Richard	6.6	31.1
Clayton-le-Woods	11.1	15.0
Coppull	6.6	29.7
Cuerden	1.5	6.0
Duxbury	1.9	19.2
Eccleston	8.6	31.7
Euxton	7.7	23.9
Heapey	1.3	13.9
Heath Charnock	5.0	25.8
Heskin	6.6	20.6
Hoghton	2.7	11.6
Mawdesley	3.3	14.3
Ulnes Walton	Nil.	22.5
Welch Whittle	Nil.	Nil.
Wheelton	1.8	16.6
Whittle	3.9	22.1
Rivington	Nil.	5.5

2.—The causes of overcrowding in your district comprise the following.—

Practically no building of new houses for the last five or six years.

Two families residing in one house on account of inability to secure any other tenement.

Scarcity of houses with a sufficient number of bedrooms.

3.—The only method of dealing with overcrowding is to build more houses, and in those townships, where they are especially needed, houses of sufficient capacity to accommodate large families.

For many years previously to the war, cases of overcrowding were brought to your notice by your officials, with the result that in the great majority of cases the nuisance was abated.

4.—No cases of overcrowding have been dealt with during the year, though a considerable number of instances have been brought to the notice of the Council. One Statutory Notice was issued, but no further action in this case was undertaken, as there were no houses vacant.

III.—1. (A).—The general standard of housing in the district is as regards the main structure, with few exceptions, good, but owing to the war, the premises in a very large number of instances have become internally much out of repair.

The houses are built of brick or stone in the different townships, the older houses generally being stone. They generally contain living room, back kitchen or scullery, and two or three bedrooms. Modern amenities, such as bathroom, definite larder, watercloset, are very rare.

(B).—The general character of the defects to be found in unfit houses, are dampness, want of sufficient ventilation (partly caused by the neglect to open windows), less frequently, want of sufficient lighting, and during the last three or four years the general neglect of repair and consequent dilapidation.

Notices have been regularly served upon the owners, and as many houses as possible have been, more or less adequately put into a passable condition, but in other cases, very little or nothing has been done. The scarcity of workmen to carry out the repairs, and the ruinous cost to many of the owners, possessing small means, have been the causes of the failure to sufficiently restore the houses to a satisfactory condition.

2. (A).—The action taken on the reports of the Sanitary Inspector under the Public Health Acts in the several townships is given in detail in Table IV. at the end of this report.

(B).—The inspection of houses under the Housing Acts, was, during the later years of the war, practically suspended, but in 1919, a little work was carried out in this direction (see Appendix 2a.).

3.—The difficulties experienced in remedying the dilapidations in many houses, have been great, as there were no vacant

houses to which the inhabitants of houses more or less unfit for occupation could be transferred. In consequence, it was useless for me to recommend Closing Orders. At present I have a list of twenty or more houses which I shall bring before your notice for the purpose of issuing Closing Orders, as soon as possible, when other accommodation for the families living therein is secured.

4.—The condition of the houses as regards water supply, closet accommodation, and refuse disposal has been described earlier in this Report.

IV.—1. and 2.—No area has yet been represented under Part I. or Part II. of the Housing Act, 1890, and no action has therefore been taken in reference to such areas.

Under Section V., Map in Form of Survey of Housing Needs, several areas were coloured by me in Yellow and Neutral tints, but none in Pink or Burnt Sienna.

3.—No complaint has been made during the year that areas were unhealthy, with the exception of one, regarding the whole township of Coppull, sent by the Parish Council in June, and especially referring to the condition of the scavenging in that township. A copy of this complaint, with the subsequent correspondence will be sent to the Ministry of Health along with this report.

V.—There are no houses let in lodgings, and no bye-laws have been made in reference to them or to tents, vans, and sheds.

VII.—APPENDICES.

1. (A).—No representations were made during 1919 by the householders that their houses were unfit for occupation, but several were received by your Officials in reference to want of repair, blockages of drains, etc.

(B).—Similarly no representations by the Parish Councils were received by the District Council during the year.

2. (A).—About fifty (50) houses were inspected under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1890. As remarked earlier in this report, the Systematic Inspection of Houses under this Act has been in abeyance until recently.

(B).—Twenty (20) houses were considered by your Officials to be, in their present condition, unfit for human habitation.

(c).—No houses have been sufficiently restored to render them reasonably fit for occupation, without the making of Closing Orders.

3.—No action has been taken by your Council under Section 28 of the Housing Act (1919) during the year.

4.—As there has been such a scarcity of houses in the district, I have made no representations to your Council in view of your issuing Closing Orders, except in one instance, where the house was closed, and subsequently, after repairs, was allowed to be occupied.

5.—No Demolition Orders have been made, and no houses have been demolished in 1919. Three houses that ought to be demolished were reported to your Council.

6.—No dwelling-house has been demolished voluntarily.

7.—No representation has been made of Obstructive Buildings to the Council. One case will be reported to you when the housing conditions are improved.

8.—The only Officers engaged on housing work, exclusive of the Architect appointed *ad hoc*, are the members of the regular staff, viz., Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, Sanitary Surveyor, and Sanitary Inspector.

In concluding this report, I beg to bring before your notice several sanitary improvements requiring your careful consideration at an early period.

1.—Extension of the present Building Bye-laws, or a modified form, to other townships than are at present subjected to them. In the majority of the townships in your district, the question of satisfactory drainage is the only matter brought to your notice.

2.—The undertaking of the Scavenging throughout the whole of your area by the Council's workmen.

3.—The adoption of the Water Closet System in those townships where there is a system of main drainage and a public

water supply, viz., Coppull, Whittle, Anderton, Heath Charnock, etc.

4.—Sewerage Schemes for Charnock Richard, Higher Wheelton, Euxton, Mawdesley, etc., and relaying of sewer in Parr Lane, Eccleston.

5.—The adoption of the Private Streets Works Act, 1892, in certain townships, notably Coppull.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. HARRIS.

TABLE I.

Deaths of Residents, under Ages, Causes, & Sub-Districts.

DISEASES.	At all Ages.	Ages.								Chorley Sub-district.	Brindle Sub-district.	Croston Sub-district.	Leyland Sub-district.	Rivington Sub-district.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	
		Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.						Isolation Hospital.	Sanatorium.
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diphtheria	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Influenza	38	3	...	...	4	3	12	11	5	13	4	16	3	2	...	17
Phthisis Pulmonalis	16	1	1	2	...	4	7	...	...	2	1	6	2	1	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	17	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	4	1	7	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	18	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	6	1	3	6	2	...	...
Bronchitis	23	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	16	14	3	4	2	...	...	...
Pneumonia	23	6	1	3	1	2	3	7	...	13	2	3	4	1	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrœa and Enteritis	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Appendicitis	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	3	1	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...
Malformation	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violence	12	...	...	1	4	1	3	1	2	5	2	1	1	1	...	...
Other Defined Diseases	51	5	...	...	2	1	4	15	24	14	2	10	3	7	...	...
Ill-defined Diseases	27	1	...	...	2	1	1	2	20	8	7	7	4	1	...	...
Totals	265	34	3	8	20	13	36	65	86	96	37	68	47	17	6	17

TABLE II.

Deaths of Infants arranged under Ages and Causes.

Causes of Death.	Under 1 Month.				Total Deaths under 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 9 months	9 months to 1 year	Total Deaths under 1 year
	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks						
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Tuberculosis Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Pneumonia ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	6
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Congenital Debility	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4
Premature Birth ...	3	1	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	7
Malformation	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Diseases	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Totals	6	6	1	3	16	6	4	2	6	34
Certified ...	6	6	1	2	15	6	4	2	6	33
Not Certified	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1

TABLE III.

Notifications from each Township of Infectious and Tuberculous Cases.

Townships.	INFECTIOUS DISEASES.									TUBERCULOSIS.			
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Measles.	Erysipelas.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Totals.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
Charnock Richard	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Coppull	13	...	4	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	23	4	9
Duxbury	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Heapey	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Welch Whittle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brindle	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	1	...
Hoghton	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...
Wheelton	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	7	...	1
Bretherton	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Eccleston	9	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...
Heskin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...
Mawdesley	10	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	...
Ulnes Walton	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Clayton-le-Woods	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
Cuerden	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Euxton	4	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...
Whittle-le-Woods	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1
Anderton	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Anglezarke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heath Charnock	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	3	...
Rivington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	44	14	21	11	6	1	1	2	8	1	109	25	12

TABLE IV.

Sanitary Defects Removed and Nuisances Abated.

TOWNSHIPS.	Blocked Drains Cleared, etc.	Offensive Accumulations Removed.	Faulty Water Supplies Remedied.	Other Nuisances.	TOTALS.
Anderton ...	2	3	3	...	8
Bretherton ...	1	2	...	...	3
Brindle ...	3	5	...	...	8
Charnock Richard	8	15	...	...	23
Clayton-le-Woods	3	...	...	4	7
Coppull ...	21	42	...	55	118
Cuerden ...	...	2	...	...	2
Duxbury ...	3	...	..	...	3
Eccleston ...	4	7	...	19	30
Euxton ...	2	35	1	11	49
Heapey ...	1	2	...	...	3
Heath Charnock	6	7	22	30	65
Heskin ...	...	2	...	...	2
Hoghton ...	3	14	...	...	17
Mawdesley ...	1	3	...	...	4
Rivington ...	1	...	...	1	2
Ulnes Walton ...	1	6	7
Wheelton ...	6	14	20
Whittle-le-Woods	12	18	...	11	41
Totals ...	78	177	26	131	412



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